CITY OF WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1850.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Sir, this is not a question to be settled by any mere superficial measurement—by any mere calculation of acres, or of square miles. It is the character and not the extent of the territory which is to be regarded. And, for one, I hold that this triangle of territory on the Rio Grande and the Puerco, which is now secured to New Mexico, and which the Compromise bill would have

gaven up to Texas, is worth the whole of the 30,000 square miles, and of 30,000 more added to them, upon that dreary and desolate plain, over which (as the senator from Missouri has told us) one can only find his way by means of the stakes which have been driven land his way by means of the stakes which have been driven land his way by means of the stakes which have been driven land his way by means of the stakes which have been driven land his way by means of the stakes which have been driven land his way by means of the stakes which have been driven land his way by means of the stakes which have been driven land his way by means of the soul, to take the place of those natural landmarks which are to be found in abundance where ever land is fit for the occupation of man.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1850.

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Indeed the constitution of the sentence of the 17th section of the land the benefits of the 17th section on the sentence of the sentence of

JUMMER GOODS AT PRIME COST.—The subscribers of respectfully notify their customers and the public in general, that they will commence from this day, and continue until the later of steptember, to sell off the remainder of their well-assorted stock of dress goods at prime cost, and indeed many articles below cost, in order to make room for their usual heavy fail and winter purchases. Clitzens and strangers visiting the city will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine our goods before purchasing, as we shall certainly offer very great bargains for cash.

The following comprise a part:

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23 do do pland silk instance, at 25 cents

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magnetic field by the grates of field produces between the company of the contract of the cont

ditions I have made to it, as a substitute for the original bill.

The PRESIDENT stated that there were numerous amendments reported by the committee, which must first be disposed of. Amendments were first reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, and alterwards by the Committee on the Judiciary, and alterwards by the Committee of Thirteen. The question would be first on the amendments of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MASON. Those amendments of the Judiciary Committee I proposed to accept; and they are incorporated in the substitute which I now offer, with some modifications.

I submit to the Chair whether the proper mode will not be to avoid the consideration of the amendments proposed by the committee, with the view of considering a proposition to embrace the whole.

The PRESIDENT. The propositions now before the Senate are the amendments of the Committee on the Judiciary. If they are rejected, the substitute can be offered.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

the amendment of the senator from Virginia.

Mr. DAYTON. I propose, then, to amend the amendment offered by the senator from Virginia. I make the motion now, because I understand that I shall otherwise be precluded from making it in committee. I move to amend by striking out all after the words "Be it enacted," and to insert the provisions of the bill I send to the

the senator from Virginia leaves in the original bill.
Mr. DAYTON. 1 will leave the word "That."
The PRESIDENT. That will bring it within the rule.
Mr. CASS. I desire to ask what is the situation of the
amendments reported by the Compromise Committee to
the matter now before the Senate?
Mr. DAYTON, (in his seat.) They have been reiected.

Mr. MASON and other SENATORS, (in their scats.)

Mr. MASON and to know whether they have any relation to the subject now before the Senate.

Mr. MASON. I understand that the senator from Michigan desires to know what disposition, if any, has been made of the amendments of the Committee of Thirteen.

teen.
Mr. CASS. Yes, sir; I have the amendments in my Mr. CASS. Yes, sir; I have the amendments in my hand.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that those amendments were never brought before the Senate, but were agreed to be offered. The Committee on the Judiciary reported this bill, with certain amendments. These amendments have been rejected. The senator from Virginia proposes to strike out that bell and to insert another. The amendments of the Committee of Thirteen will be subject to be offered by any senator in his place. They do not come up in course.

Mr. CASS. I desire to offer them at a proper time.

Mr. MASON. Will the senator allow me to explain? The Committee of Thirteen proposed two amendments. One of these amendments I have offered, having modified it. The other amendment—that which relates to a jury trial in the place whence the slave was taken—I have not tendared.

it. The other amendment—that which relates to a jury and then to remove the slave was taken—I have not tenduced.

Mr. CASS. When this subject was before the Compromise Committee, there was a general wish, and in that I fully concurred, that the main features of the act of 1793, it upon this subject, so far as they were applicable, should be preserved, and that such changes as experience has shown to be necessary to a fair and just enforcement of the provision of the constitution for the surrender of trugitive slaves should be introduced by way of amendment. That law was approved by Washington, and has now been in force for sixty years, and lays down, among others, four general principles, to which I am prepared to adhere:

1. The right of the master to arrest his fugitive slave wherever he may find him.

2. His duty to carry him before a magistrate in the State where he is arrested, that the claim may be adjudged by him.

3. The duty of the magistrate to examine the claim, and to decide, like other examining magistrates, without a jury, and then to commit him to the custody of the master.

4. The right of the master then to remove the slave to his residence.

At the time this law was passed, every justice of the peace throughout the Union was required to execute the duties under it. Since then, as we all know, the supreme court has decided that justices of the peace cannot be called upon to execute this law, and the consequence is, that they have almost everywhere refused to do so. The master seeking his slave found his remedy a good one at the time, but now very inefficient; and this defect is one that imperiously requires a remedy. And this remain upon the statute-book, and that the changes that may be necessary should be made by way of amendment.

The PRESIDENT. The proposition is to amend the master.

ment.
The PRESIDENT. The proposition is to amend the amend the mendment of the senator from Virginia by the amend